

### **ABSTRACT**

A back electromotive force detection circuit 12 incorporates an A/D conversion circuit 14 that converts the output from a differential amplifier circuit A2 into a digital signal and an offset calculation circuit 15 that sets the resistance value of a variable resistor R2 according to the output from the A/D conversion circuit 14. Based on the difference between the output from the A/D conversion circuit 14 as obtained when the drive current fed to a motor coil L equals zero and the output from the A/D conversion circuit 14 as obtained when the drive current fed to a motor coil L equals a predetermined value, the offset calculation circuit 15 sets the resistance value of the variable resistor R2.